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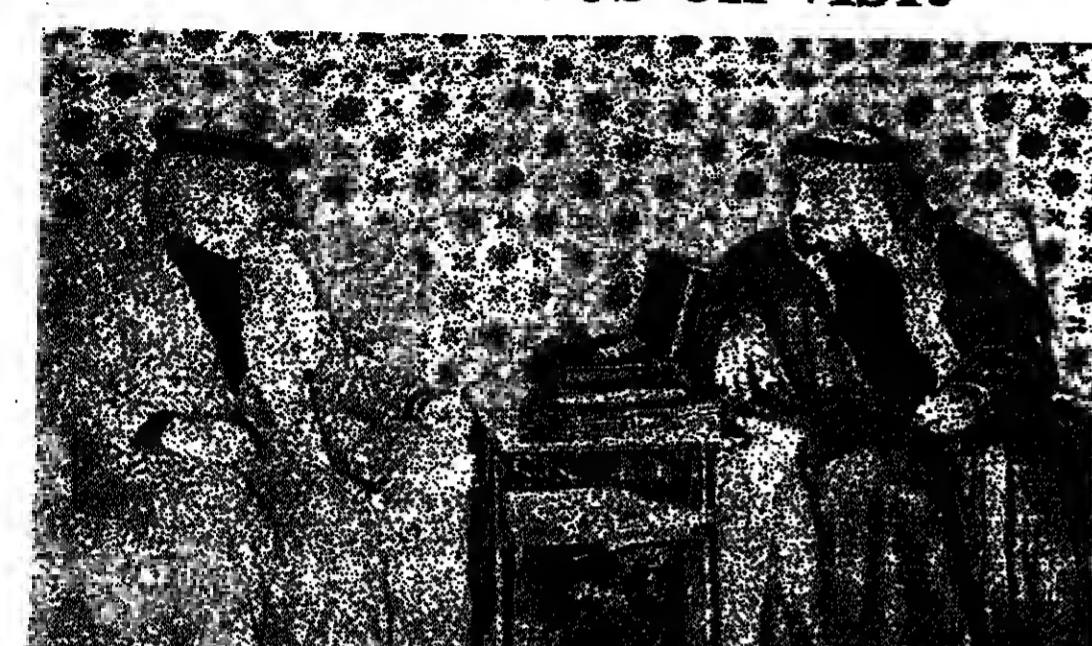


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Meets Khaled, Fahd

Hussein arrives on visit



JORDANIAN MONARCH: King Khaled Monday receiving Jordan's King Hussein who arrived on a visit to the Kingdom.

ROYAL CAMP, Jan. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday received at his desert camp near Riyadh King Hussein of Jordan who is on a private visit to the Kingdom.

He was joined by Crown Prince Fahd who had arrived at the camp earlier in the day to meet the Jordanian monarch. Also present were Prince Abdullah — second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation and

Prince Saud, foreign minister who returned from talks in Germany early Monday morning. A number of other princes, ministers and senior officials were also present.

King Hussein was accompanied by his Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal cabinet.

King Khaled gave a luncheon banquet in honor of the Jordanian monarch and his delegation.

Intensive bargaining reported at PNC meeting in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Palestinian leaders were locked in a crucial power struggle here Monday as radical commando groups challenged the authority of their overall chief, Yasser Arafat.

Radical Palestinian sources reported intensive bargaining behind closed doors over the composition of a new executive committee, the supreme body of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The debate took place on the

final day of a conference of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile, which is expected to reaffirm PLO rejection of Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and to call for stepping up guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The sources said Arafat was under strong pressure to relinquish control of the committee from splinter groups which have disagreed with his

comparatively moderate policies.

"Arafat is fighting a rear-guard action but he has powerful support and the final outcome is still in the balance," one source said.

According to the radicals, three seats had been allocated to Arafat and leaders of his Fatah commando organization and five to other groups, and they were now haggling over independent representatives who could swing the balance either way.

The sources said the number of independents was likely to be cut from nine in the previous 15-man committee to four, thereby reducing the size of the executive.

They said one independent seat had been taken over by the hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They said another independent casualty would be Abdul Mohnen Abu Maizer, the senior PLO spokesman and a close confidant of Arafat.

Observers said the political bargaining was not expected to have any immediate effect on key PLO policies directed by Arafat since he would retain his power-base at the head of Fatah, by far the biggest commando group.

The definition was required in connection with the disputed

IEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Efforts to revive Israel-Egyptian peace negotiations Monday appeared tangled in legalistic argument about a precise definition of the term "unprovoked aggression."

United States special envoy Alfred Atherton and his aides struggled to frame a definition which would satisfy both the Israelis and the Egyptians, official sources said.

After more talks Monday with an Israeli team headed by Dr. Elihu Ben-Elissar, director of the prime minister's office, Atherton called an adjournment to ask for advice from Washington.

The definition was required in connection with the disputed

Article Six of the draft peace treaty which Egypt has declined to sign without having modifications attached in a side letter.

The article states that the treaty would have priority over Egypt's previous pacts with Arab states. But President Anwar Sadat insists that Egypt should retain the right to help Arab countries in the event of Israeli aggression.

Ben-Elissar told reporters after a 90-minute meeting with the U.S. envoy: "We continued to formulate a number of ideas and there was slight progress... the talks will continue until we complete the journey."

After his latest meeting with the Israeli delegation, Atherton (Continued on back page)

\$2 billion

Syria doubles defense budget

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Syria will almost double its defense spending to eight billion Syrian pounds (about \$2 billion) under its new budget presented to the people's assembly (parliament) Sunday night.

The budget, announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Halabi, amounts to 22,591 million Syrian pounds (about \$5,647 million), an increase of 111 million Syrian pounds (\$28 million) over last year's budget.

Halabi said the defense allocations were designed to develop Syria's defense potential and the training and equipment of its armed forces, and to consolidate the country's pan-Arab role.

"Conditions surrounding us and the region require a powerful community that is able to resist and stand fast," Halabi said.

"Our national advance towards unity also requires that

we should have the ability to confront Zionist plans and resist surrender, anti-unionist trends," he added.

Syria's defense allocations last year amounted to \$1,122 million.

The record budget announcement coincided with efforts by Syria and Iraq to merge in a single state.

Rulers of both countries said the projected union was designed to "restore the strategic balance of power in the Middle East after Egypt's exit from Arab ranks."

According to the latest estimates of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Syria has a standing army of 227,900 men. Iraq has a 212,000-man army.

Together the two countries can field an armored force of 4,300 tanks and an air force of 731 combat planes. These include a Syrian squadron of MiG-27 fighters, the most sophisticated warplane in the So-

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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Fateh official killed in booby-trap blast

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — A Palestinian commando leader listed by the Israelis as the mastermind of the 1972 Munich attack was killed Monday night, along with four of his aides, when a radio-controlled bomb exploded in west Beirut.

The Fateh commando organization said in a statement that Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) died when the bomb exploded as he and his aides were driving by.

Abu Hassan was in charge of personal security for Fatah leader Yasser Arafat, who is also chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Israeli blamed Abu Hassan for the Olympic Games attack at Munich in September, 1972, in which 11 members of the Israeli team were killed.

First reports on the Beirut blast said a number of people were hurt when the remote-controlled bomb went off.

The Fateh statement did not say who was responsible for the explosion. But Palestinian officials privately blamed the Israelis.

Fatah vowed that the death of Abu Hassan would not go unanswered.

The last previous attempt on the life of a commando leader occurred last November when Fateh Central Committee member Khaled al-Wazir said.

"There is shooting from all sides, their side and our side," he told Israel radio.

One three-hour exchange began around midnight, and there was another brief exchange around 8:30 (0630GMT) Monday morning, the radio report said. The firing was between Palestinian forces near Beaufort Castle, about four miles from the Israeli border, and Haddad's forces centered in



SAIN LEADER: Stock picture of Fatah leader Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) who was killed in a Beirut explosion Monday. (Wirephoto)

(Abu Jihad) narrowly escaped a bomb blast in south Lebanon.

"At least six and maybe as many as 12 civilians were also killed," said an official at the PLO news agency Wafa.

A doctor at the American University Hospital in Beirut said the commando leader was

(Continued on back page)

Hundreds of civilians flee S. Lebanon artillery duels

MARJAYOUN, the radio said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli warplanes had been driven out of south Lebanon's airspace by Palestinian anti-aircraft fire.

The shelling of Nabatiyeh continued into the afternoon, the agency said, accusing Israel of trying to create a pretext for "another major aggression against south Lebanon."



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Poultry 7134

Meat 2450

Eggs

Sub-Total for Foodstuff: 105 731

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Steel 14 218

Timber 8913

General Building Materials 138 109

Sub-Total for Construction Materials: 185 433

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Vehicles in Tons 25 021

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Planning minister says

Saudi projects beset by rising costs

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — The fluctuations of the world oil market, international currency speculations and world inflation have combined to drive up the cost of executing developing projects here. Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer told a business seminar in Abu Dhabi Saturday.

Quoted in "Al-Bilad" newspaper, Sunday, the minister told the businessmen that the Kingdom's small industrial capability left it at the mercy of the increasingly high prices of foreign companies, some of whom may have been guilty of overpricing.

For this reason the next development plan, due to commence in mid-1980, will concentrate on diversifying the economy of the country to provide a productive base for new industry. Sheikh Hisham told the opening session of the six-day seminar.

Investment in infrastructure is the next plan to be gra-

dually diverted to such productive sectors as industry, agriculture and mining, he said. At the same time, the King-

dom

will make a major effort in training to provide skilled manpower to replace expensive foreign labor in both the

public and private sectors. Already the Kingdom has over 800 industrial projects worth nearly \$2 billion and future industrial growth will not depend solely on hydrocarbons, he said. By 1980 and the end of the present development plan Saudi Arabia expects to have 1,300 productive industries.

The Kingdom is however faced with two major obstacles to the development of a productive industrial base — first, the "obstructive" attitude of the oil-consuming countries who do not encourage additional industrial competition and, second, the lack of coordination in industrial planning between the oil-producers of the region.

"Comprehensive coordination is required before we can expect to set up an organization for the region on the pattern of the European Economic Community," Sheikh Hisham said.

Sheikh Hisham, who returned to Riyadh Monday, said he also discussed with the United Arab Emirates Minister Said ibn Ghobash preparations for the Gulf Planning Ministers Conference due to be held in Riyadh this year.

54 Japan firms to study chemical plant at Jubail

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (RI) — A group of 54 Japanese companies Tuesday established a firm in Tokyo to conduct feasibility studies for a 250 billion yen (\$1.26 billion) petrochemical project at Jubail, the Mitsubishi Corporation said.

Mitsubishi, leader of the group, said the project called for construction of an ethylene-based center with an annual capacity of 310,000 tonnes by 1985 jointly with the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation ISABIC.

The new company, name:

Saudi Petrochemicals Development Corporation, is capitalized at 500 million yen (\$1.6 million) Mitsubishi said.

It will conduct feasibility studies for the project, mainly market research, for about a year and half, Mitsubishi said.

A larger part of the complex's output is targeted to Asia, chiefly by Japan, it said.

Cost for the project will be shared equally by the Japanese side and SABIC, the semi-economic cooperation fund will supply half of the cost, the Japanese side is to put up, Mitsubishi said.

Participating firms include Mitsubishi Petrochemicals Company Limited, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company Limited, Nippon Yisen KK, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Limited.

Terminal contract let

UPI adds: Japan's Nippon Kokan K.K. announced Monday it has received a \$50 million order from Saudi Arabia for steel to be used in construction of the Pilgrims Terminal at the new international airport north of Jeddah.

The steel producer said 32,000 tons of steel pipes and other components will be shipped in five installments to the Kingdom from April 25 for building the terminal, which will be 53 times the size of a football field.

It said the groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled for June.

The terminal, capable of accommodating some 300,000 pilgrims at a time, was originally proposed by Owens-Corning Saudi Contracting Services Co., a Saudi-U.S. venture, according to the Japanese firm.

Humaid U.K. tour seen productive

LONDON, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The visit here of Saudi Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid and his talks with British military leaders have produced "tangible developments" in military cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Britain."

Humaid and his delegation last week ended a four-day official visit to Britain at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, head of the joint defense staff.

During the visit, Gen. Humaid watched displays of the Rapier ground-to-air missile and the Lynx helicopter and other military equipment.

Arab investors discuss projects

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The Board of the Arab Investment Company opened meetings here Monday under its chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Rashed, governor of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation to discuss report on the projects which the company is financing, including the sugar project Kenana, in Sudan, a glass industry in which it is heavily involved, in Jordan, a cement project and a water plant in Morocco and an livestock development project in Syria.

Indian minister arrives Jan. 29

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Indian Minister of Industry George Fernandez will arrive here on Jan. 29 for talks with Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi on industrial cooperation and use of Indian technical expertise.

Minister to open island desalt unit

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh will open Saturday, Feb. 3 the first water desalination plant in the south-western Frasian Islands. The SR 42 million plant will have a capacity of 134,000 gallons of water per day.

SR 3m Saudia Jizan building opened

A Saudia building in Jizan costing SR 3 million was recently opened by Governor of Jizan Prince Muhammed ibn Turki, and Saudia Director-General Sheikh Kamel Sindi, the airline has announced. It will cope with 600 passengers a day at ordinary times, and more in the pilgrimage and school holidays.



SECURITY: Gen. Fayed Al-Awfi, chief of Public Security at the police post in Qurayat during his tour of the north-west which ended Monday.

In industry, farming

Law set to attract foreign capital

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — A new law designed to attract foreign investment in industrial and agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia will be enacted shortly, "Okaz" reported Monday.

The law will provide the foreign investor with a ten-year tax holiday in industrial and agricultural projects and five years tax exemption for other projects. Saudi investors must, however, hold at least 25 per cent of the projects' capital.

For the provisions to take effect, the project proposed must be in the framework of Saudi development planning and be accompanied by expertise from abroad. The Ministry of Industry and Electricity must first issue a license for the project on the recommendations of an investment committee, made up of a deputy minister and representatives from the Ministries of Planning, Finance and National Economy, Agriculture and Water, Petroleum and Mineral Resources and Commerce.

The committee will examine the foreign investor's proposal and will also handle any disputes or complaints and recommend penalties for any infringement of the new regulations.

Projects related to exploration for oil and minerals are excluded, the paper said.

Other incentives to the foreign investor include permission to own land for the project, but under existing real estate regulations for non-Saudis. Labor and social insurance regulation and other Saudi laws are also binding on the foreign investor.

Front leader says

Kingdom urging Filipino rebel unity

PHILIPPINES — Two Muslim liberation movements in the Philippines are negotiating toward uniting their forces after differences lasting several years, the chairman of the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization said here Monday.

Sultan Harun Rashid Luckman who is in voluntary exile in Mecca told "Arab News" Monday that Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal had urged the leaders of the movements to unite and seek a peaceful solution to their quarrel with the government of the Philippines — a move encouraged by Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harkan.

Sultan Luckman said that Nur Misari, leader of the Moro Liberation Movement has reacted favorably to these mediation attempts which were joined by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhbar Kurniadjaja at the last Islamic foreign ministers conference in Senegal.

Philippines President Marcos has, in the meantime, issued a call to the exiled leaders to return home and put up their own candidates for elections in two predominantly Muslim provinces. But the movements are demanding, among other things, new registration of voters which, they hope, will prove that Muslims form the majority in 13 southern states, and the lifting of martial law.

"If these conditions are met by the government of the Philippines, I will go back tomorrow," Sultan Luckman said.

SR 1 billion Abha clinic to go out to tender

ABHA, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Bids will soon be invited for the construction of a SR 1 billion, 500-bed hospital here. Dr. Bashir Haqqi, the Southern Province's health affairs director said Monday.

He said there are now 11 hospitals in the province with 1,000 beds. A new SR 350 million, 500 bed hospital is almost ready to open in Jizan.

There are 23 dispensaries in the area, including 12 in Asir and Beisha, 23 in Najran and 82 in Jizan, the director said.

A 150 bed pulmonary hospital and a 300-bed psychiatric hospital are planned for Al-Isha.

Construction of Hofuf Central Hospital has been completed, the director said.

Saud returns from Bonn talks

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal returned here early Monday from the Federal Republic of Germany where he had held talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

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void tribal clashes

Soviets evacuate Iran border area

(IRAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Recent reports indicate Soviet Union is evacuating near the border with prevent tribal entanglements with this country's religious crisis, informants report. While the Russians are believed to be strengthening security along the 1,550 mile long Iranian-Soviet border, there were no signs of offensive troop buildups, the sources said. Iranian state police have reported military movements internal or interna-

tional repercussions.

The Soviets apparently are worried that Iran's Muslim revival could spread into the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Turkmen.

While the Russians are believed to be strengthening security along the 1,550 mile long Iranian-Soviet border,

there were no signs of offensive troop buildups, the sources said.

Iranian state police have reported military movements internal or interna-

Communist of provoking dis-

"that do not appear to be normal" in some neighboring countries.

Although the report gave no elaboration, informed Iranian sources said their main concern was with Soviet-backed Afghanistan.

The sources said they doubted the Soviets would risk provoking the United States by direct action in Iran.

Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar has accused Afghan Communists of provoking dis-

orders in Tehran.

An Iranian police report over the weekend spoke of 300 Afghans camped near the border hoping to take advantage of "the present situation" to pillage Iranian communities.

The United States has maintained intelligence listening posts along the Iranian-Soviet border. President Carter conceded last week that, because of the unstable situation in Iran, these posts could be lost.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged warnings in recent months against interfering in Iran.

Under a 1921 treaty of friendship with Iran, the Russians maintain the right to send troops into Iran if a third country invades or uses it as a base for military aggression against the Soviets.

Another active area, informed sources report, is the border between Iran and Iraq. But the sources said Iraqi troop movements seem to be aimed at curbing Kurdish rebellion activity against the Baghdad regime.

Last Thursday, two Iranian soldiers were reported wounded and three others taken prisoner when Kurdish rebels crossed over the border from Iraq to attack a frontier post near the Iranian town of Sardasht.

Kurdish rebels had been supported in their struggle against Iraq by the Shah until 1974, when Tehran settled its border differences with Baghdad and cut off arms aid to the Kurds.

The students said they were supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini who is due to return to Iran this week after 15 years in exile.

They removed official insignia from the consulate and set up posters of Khomeini and another Iranian leader, Dr. Mujahid Sharif.

Slogans, including "Down with the U.S. imperialists", were shouted from inside the consulate.

No one was injured in the takeover.

A statement issued by Iranian embassy Second Secretary Ali Amir-Praviz to New Delhi said that despite a government promise to disband SAVAK, "their agents are continuing their plots against the staff of the embassy as well as Iranian students and other members of the Iranian community in India." He said a group of staff members were going on strike in protest against SAVAK.

"We really don't need the Israeli to tell us that. We have kept close tabs on Libyan activities and intentions. They are clear as the eyes of a new born babe," the official said.

"The Egyptian secret service is just as good as the Israelis."

HT MOMENT: The Shah, Empress Farah and Mrs. Sadat enjoying a light moment during their visit to Philae temple in Aswan Sunday. (Wire photo)

Iranian demonstrators occupy Iran's consulate in Bombay

(DELHI, Jan. 22 (R) — Students, armed with explosives, took over the Iranian consulate in Bombay and staff members of the Press Trust of India worked.

One agency said the protesters, calling the "illegal" of Prime Minister Bakhtiar, were holding two vice-consuls and two women members of the staff as hostages.

Police said that in addition to pistols and explosives the students were armed with acid bombs.

Consulate said it had been taken over by about 15 students identified as members of the Iranian Islamic Students Association.

A student spokesman told PTI that they were holding two vice-consuls and two women members of the staff as hostages.

The students said they were supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini who is due to return to Iran this week after 15 years in exile.

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President Assad

Sekou Toure confers with Assad

(DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad had talks in Damascus Sunday with visiting Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on the Arab-Israel conflict and African can developments.

Official sources said Assad thanked the Guinean leader for his country's support for the Arab cause, and Sekou Toure reviewed developments in Africa.

Sekou Toure arrived here Saturday from Baghdad for an official three-day visit. He left Monday for Libya.

He was awarded an honorary

doctorate of philosophy by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem before attending the dinner in his honor.

Monday Ford went touring through Jerusalem and enjoyed it so much he ignored the rain and kept asking to see more.

Ford appeared to brush aside the current problems dealing a peace agreement — language, articles, paragraphs — in favor of what he called "the broad view."

He said, "If nothing is signed, who will be pleased? The Soviet Union and the radical Arabs... so it is the great statesmen who have the opportunity today. The destiny of their people is in their hands."

Ford met privately with Begin soon after arriving from Saudi Arabia earlier Sunday.

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U.S. diplomat hopes China will earn trade preference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Leonard Woodcock, the ambassador-designate to Peking, said Sunday he hoped the liberalization of Chinese life would go far enough to make China eligible for "most-favored-nation" trade status with the United States.

Woodcock, appearing on NBC television's "Meet the Press," said that in response to American concern, China has relaxed its policies against emigration for family reunification, a key factor in future trade relations.

Woodcock offered no statistics, but he said that if the number of Chinese allowed to leave and join relatives in the United States grows much higher, it will begin to approach the limits set by U.S. quotas. Those quotas limit immigration from most countries in the world to about 30,000 people annually.

The emigration question is critical because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment passed by Congress in 1974. It says that no country with a state-controlled economy can enjoy "most-



Leonard Woodcock
favored-nation" status unless the president asks for a waiver stipulating that it allows free emigration.

The special status means that a country enjoys the lowest tariff rates when it trades with the United States. The Jackson-Vanik amendment has effectively prohibited the Soviet

Union, China and a number of other communist states from realizing its benefits.

In the past year, both Russia and China apparently have relaxed their restrictions on emigration. One of the law's sponsors, Rep. Charles Vanik, has said it now might be possible to grant waivers to both.

But Woodcock said, the only agreement likely to be reached during next week's visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is for exchanges in science and technology.

He warned against "euphoria" about the prospects for future U.S.-China relations.

"Trade will increase but it's not going to be a bonanza," he said.

Woodcock, the former president of the United Auto Workers, has spent the last 18 months as head of the U.S. liaison office with the rank of ambassador. President Carter has nominated him to be the first U.S. ambassador to Communist China, beginning March 1. The Senate must confirm the nomination.

Hundreds evacuated

Rain inundates N.Y. suburbs

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Authorities evacuated hundreds of families in low-lying areas of Connecticut and suburban New York City Sunday as torrential rain and snow hammered the East Coast, causing flooding while snarling transportation and

contributing to hundreds of traffic accidents.

At least seven persons were reported killed in weather-related accidents across the United States Saturday and Sunday.

New York City bleakly endured its fifth rainy weekend

in a row as about nine centimeters of rain overflowed rivers and streams and played havoc with transportation.

Flooding closed several major highways and dozens of roads and trains and subways were halted for hours throughout the city and the surrounding region.

Red Cross officials said they evacuated about 200 people from homes in the New York City Borough of Queens, most of whom were flooded out of their homes when streets backed up.

Fog halted landings at La Guardia Airport and caused 30 minute delays at Kennedy Airport.

On Long Island, a man died after a car in which he was a passenger skidded and smashed into a power pole.

In several towns along Long Island Sound, cars and homes were swamped and some motorists were forced to wade through waist-high water. A state of emergency was declared in Milford, where authorities prepared to evacuate residents in low lying areas.

DARRAGH, PEAK, Jan. 22 (AP) —

Marcelle Ferens' secluded farmhouse has become the goal for bald men who hope her concoction of berries, vitamins and minerals will bring back the locks of their youth.

More than 20 shiny-haired men daily follow the bumpy roads that wind through cow pastures to her laboratory in this southwestern Pennsylvania community.

Although Mrs. Ferens claims to have formulated a secret potion that can stimulate hair growth, the

State Health Department disagrees.

"Good grief," said Jack Ogun, director of the department's Division of Drug Devices and Cosmetics.

"Natural baldness is just something that doesn't come back. We have no evidence that anyone has produced a formula to grow hair," he said.

"For every one that says he's grown hair, I can guarantee you there's a dozen that have no results."

Ogun said his department inspected Mrs. Ferens' operation three years ago and

plans another visit.

"It's true. You wouldn't believe it," said car dealer Richard Lipicky. "I look in the mirror and see it happen every day. My head was bald from the front to the back and now I've got hair all over."

Since her work was reported in a local newspaper, Mrs. Ferens has quit a teaching job to take care of an estimated 2,000 persons waiting for the \$20 treatment.

One ecstatic patient recently rushed into the newsroom of the nearby "Greensburg Tri-

bune-Review" to show off what he said was newborn growth.

"This guy sure was excited," said Editor Frank Myers. "He had little sprouts coming out of his head. They were light-colored and no more than a quarter of an inch long."

Mrs. Ferens, 59, said during a recent interview that she has been working on the treatment for about 40 years, ever since her balding physician uncle tried to restore his hair with homemade potions.

It was the second fatal apartment building fire in New Jersey in three days. At least 19 people were killed early Saturday in a fire in Hoboken, which authorities also suspect was caused by arson.

Police said Monday's fire

Pluto moving closer to sun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — For nearly 40 years, students have been learning that Pluto is the planet most distant from the sun. Starting Monday, that was no longer true.

The U.S. Naval Observatory reports that Pluto Monday edged inside the orbit of Neptune, making the planet named for the Greek sea god the most distant.

That will remain the case until March 14, 1999, when the orbits of the two planets again and Pluto regains its last place ranking.

Since Pluto was only discov-

ered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh at the Lowell Observatory in Massachusetts, this is the first time scientists will actually be aware of its moving inside of Neptune.

However, they have calculated this event takes place every 248 years, meaning that it last happened in 1731 and before that in 1483, 1235 and so forth, remaining inside the orbit of Neptune each time for 20 years.

The naval observatory re-

ports that Pluto actually crossed Neptune's orbit last No-

vember, but since the two planets do not have circular orbits it was not closer to the sun than Neptune before Monday.

These reports could not be confirmed or denied by reliable analysts following the con-

flict.

Last week, a broadcast from the former regime claimed that Pol Pot, Khou

Samphan and defense chief

Sor Sen were personally leading "people's war" inside Cambodia.

It was the second fatal apartment building fire in New Jersey in three days. At least 19 people were killed early Saturday in a fire in Hoboken, which authorities also suspect was caused by arson.

Police said Monday's fire was about four blocks from a warehouse blaze that occurred just over 24 hours earlier, and about two miles from the Hoboken blaze.

There were reportedly seven families living in the four-story brick building.



THE FALL OF PHNOM PENH: Vietnamese-backed rebels move into the capital of Cambodia Jan. 7 on their successful drive through the countryside. (AP photo)

Khmer Rouge units reported intact

Resistance said bitter near Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) —

Stepped-up fighting between Vietnamese troops and units of the ousted Cambodian regime was Monday reported in the vicinity of the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, seized by the Vietnamese and their Cambodian allies more than two weeks ago.

The report by reliable analysts in Bangkok supported growing indications that sizable units of the Cambodian army were left untouched in the Vietnamese drive through Cambodia.

Other areas of sharp conflict include the area around the second largest city, Battambang, in the northwest, the central city of Kompong Chhnang, Ratanakiri in the northeast, Takeo in the southeast, and the southwestern coastal area near the only major seaport in the country, Kompong Som.

Thai military sources said the troops of ex-Premier Pol Pot were apparently attempting to put pressure on Kompong Chhnang, located near the dead center of the country because it was being used as a key supply point for the Vietnamese invasion force now scattered throughout the country.

Kompong Chhnang, 90 kilometers northwest of Phnom

Penh, also has a recently improved military airfield.

The Thai sources also noted sizable Vietnamese naval and ground reinforcements in and around Kompong Som which had briefly been retaken by the Cambodians.

This was in part verified by two journalists who late last week took a Thai fishing boat to within several hundred meters of the Cambodian coastline and saw a large flotilla of Vietnamese ships flying the flag of the new Phnom Penh regime.

A closer examination of photographs taken by the two showed that empty ammoni-

cation

cases, hundreds of which were seen floating in the Gulf of Thailand waters, bad Soviet markings.

The Soviet Union is known

to have supplied the Vietnamese with a large volume of military equipment prior to the invasion late last year.

One analyst also noted that the two major highways leading from Phnom Penh to the northwest and the Thai frontier—No. 5 and No. 6—were "unsafe" in some sections.

The police chief of Thailand's border province of Sisaket said fighting continued near the Buddhist temple of Preah Vihear, held by Pol Pot troops.

The temple is located right on

the Thai border in northern Cambodia.

There is little information

about the leadership of the Cambodian resistance.

Ex-Deputy Premier Long

Sary has fled to Peking and

there have been conflicting

reports about the fate of the others in the former Phnom

Penh hierarchy who abandoned

the city before its capture.

The English-language

"Bangkok Post"

Monday quoted a high-ranking Cambodian officer who had fled to Thailand recently as saying that President Khou

Samphan was commanding an

8,000-strong guerrilla force in

the northeastern province of

Stung Treng, which also included Chinese advisers.

The officer also reportedly

claimed that Premier Pol

Pot

was leading the resistance in

the jungles of southern and

central Cambodia.

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Richard Lip

South Vietnamese officers said Huey Fong refugees

HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — The former surgeon-general of the South Vietnamese Army and several high-ranking officers are among the 3,382 refugees from the freighter Huey Fong who are being allowed to enter Hong Kong after a month-long ordeal at sea, a United Nations official said Monday.

In the first two days the 2,290-ton Taiwanese freighter was in the harbor, 1,418 refugees were taken off and an official said he expected the rest would be put ashore by Tuesday "unless there's a serious hiccup somewhere."

Exiled Dalai Lama willing to view Tibet with Teng

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Dalai Lama, exiled former leader of Tibet, said Monday he would be glad to meet Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to discuss Tibet, brought under Chinese control nearly 30 years ago, Japan's Kyodo news service reported.

In a dispatch from New Delhi, Kyodo said the Dalai Lama declared in an interview he felt that Teng "is a little more liberal, a little more sincere and a little better than the rest."

Kyodo also quoted him as saying conditions in Tibet were "not at all good," and Teng should visit Tibet to find out the Chinese officials' true feelings. He was afraid lower-level Chinese officials in Tibet are misleading Peking.

He told Kyodo a Tibetan who fled China last November reported to him that when Nepal's King Birendra visited Tibet capital of Lhasa "the majority of the patriotic Tibetans were driven out of the place. Only a selected few were kept and they were asked to behave."

He added, "The Chinese gave money to the Tibetans and asked them to buy goods from a shop to show the foreign visitors that they are happy. But as soon as the foreign visitors left, the Chinese snatched away the goods."

Tanzanians still silent

Invaders annihilated, Uganda says

NAIROBI, Jan. 22 (R) — Uganda said Monday it had "completely annihilated" invading Tanzanian forces which it accused of occupying western areas of the country over the weekend.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, a Ugandan official said another fierce engagement had taken place at a different point on the Uganda-Tanzania border, where Ugandan MiG jet fighters had helped to destroy a Tanzanian convoy moving into Uganda.

Tanzanian authorities have so far made no comment on the Uganda claims but both countries have accused each other of border incursions over the last three and a half months.

The Ugandan official said that three small towns in western Uganda which had been seized by Tanzanian forces were recaptured late Sunday.

"The Ugandan armed forces completely annihilated the Tanzanian groups," he said. "The

operation was carried out at great speed, and it was over very quickly."

The official said the other clash took place near the border town of Mutukula, close to the shores of Lake Victoria. The Ugandans attacked a large convoy of Tanzanian military vehicles with ground forces backed by MiG fighters.

The convoy was broken up and heavily damaged. Mutukula is littered with the wreckage of Tanzanian vehicles," he said. "The Ugandan armed forces are in control of the situation along the whole length of the border."

The latest reports of border incidents came as Uganda marked the eighth anniversary of the military coup which brought President Amin to power in 1971.

A rally is part of the celebrations and Uganda Radio, monitored here, said Amin planned to join participants for the final leg Tuesday. The main celebrations are due on Thurs-

Anglo Kacanayagan, local representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said, "they're not just farmers and fishermen. Most of them are businessmen, merchants, professionals of all kinds with a high proportion of them having close relatives abroad — I would guess about 80 per cent."

The Huey Fong, crammed with almost 3,400 Vietnamese refugees, sailed into Hong Kong on Friday night. British authorities here, who had said "no" as the vessel lay off the port for four weeks, finally gave in on humanitarian grounds.

The refugees are being taken to an old Royal Air Force base specially prepared to receive them.

One 15-year-old boy has been admitted to a hospital with suspected malaria, but doctors were still awaiting result of tests. A 20-year-old woman was also taken to a hospital when she suddenly became ill during the clearance procedure.

About 100 Vietnamese among 2,300 people stranded on board another freighter, the Tung An, in Manila Bay, fly to Israel Tuesday.

But there was little sign of any other early placements for most of their compatriots who arrived Dec. 27. Only 224 have guaranteed places in Israel, France, West Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Almost 2,000 refugees who arrived in small boats last year are still in the Manila refugee camp, with only about 400 expected to move out by the end of the month.

He told Irish state radio that recent bombings by the IRA constituted a "propaganda campaign" to try to make his government yield to the demand. But the IRA was "making a big mistake," he said.

The convicted terrorists are held in the Maze Prison south of Belfast. They say they are political prisoners and are refusing to wear prison uniforms or clean their cells. Instead they wear only blankets and officials say their cells are covered in the men's excreta.

Including army officers

13 charged with Athens explosions

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (R) — Thirteen people, including two active army officers, were charged Monday with involvement in a recent series of rightist bomb blasts in Athens.

Police said nine of the 13, including Capt. Christos Tzavellas and Lt. George Georgiades, were under arrest, with rewards of one million drachmas (\$28,000) offered for the arrest of two of the four still at large.

Police alleged that the 13 were responsible for explosions which included the detonation

of 50 home-made bombs in the city Dec. 17. Seven people were injured in those explosions, and a number of buildings were damaged.

At the time, an anonymous telephone caller told a newspaper that the bombs were planted by a "Group for National Restoration," to mark the second anniversary of the killing of a right-wing deputy police chief in Athens.

A judicial ban on reports of

Pondicherry protests joining neighbor states

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (AP) — In apparent revolt Monday over Prime Minister Moraji Desai's move to merge the former French colony of Pondicherry with adjoining Indian states, citizens of the territory went on strike, set up road blocks and cut off telephone lines, the United News of India reported.

A ten-year-old boy was crushed to death by iron pipes he was helping pile for a road block, UNI said.

Government employees stayed away from offices, and banks, shops and schools closed down in the port city, about 200 kilometers south of Madras, as part of the mass protest against Desai's decision.

Hundreds of police armed with rifles and cane clubs were placed on alert, but no violence was reported.

Under the name "Les Etablissements Français de l'Inde," the four enclaves comprising Pondicherry were ruled by France for nearly 50 years before it was peacefully handed over to India in 1954.

Desai said last Saturday

that Pondicherry will be absorbed by larger adjoining states because "there will be no political stability without it." The territory has been under federal rule since a collapse of the local administration last year because of maneuvering and infighting by political leaders.

It has a population of nearly 480,000, mostly French-speaking Indians.

Local members of Desai's Janata Party have also joined the revolt. They expelled a branch party leader for favoring merger and threatened to dissolve the Pondicherry unit of the party "if the center takes any step... without us, curtailting the wishes of the people."

Blamed on the Red Brigades.

In the latest, a hit team killed a Turco prison guard Friday in an attack claimed by

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ANYBODY'S GUESS

The situation in Iran is coming to a head. Unless good sense prevails there is a real possibility of a Lebanese-style civil war. The turmoil reached a climax with the announcement of Ayatollah Khomeini that he intends to return to Iran by Friday. Former friends in the opposition are already critical of his intransigent policies and he is bitterly opposed by supporters of the Shah. In the current jigsaw puzzle of Iranian politics, four power groups are more visible.

First, there is the army. Its commander Gen. Abbas Ghurbagh has voiced full support for Prime Minister Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar and constitutional legitimacy. There have been rumors about an imminent coup d'état but a rebellion by air force men in two bases has weakened the position of the army hawks and though the possibility of a coup must not be ruled out, its success must be far less now. So far, the army has been well-disciplined and restrained but the mounting pressures may be too much and the air force strike is an indicator.

Second, there is the moderate opposition led by Dr. Bakhtiar. The prime minister enjoys the support of the army but apart from that little else. He is respected in the big Bakhtiar tribe and has a small group of personal admirers but his moderate policies, especially his decision to accept the premiership from the Shah, have alienated many former friends in the opposition and the National Front has expelled him. The prime minister has warned the extremists in opposition that their only choice is his government or military rule. This is not an empty threat but somehow the Khomeini camp is not impressed.

The Khomeini group is the third and perhaps the largest single group in the country. While it is no match for the army or the combined forces of the other groups, it nevertheless remains a power to be reckoned with in the country today. The position of Khomeini has been strengthened by the resignations from the regency council, especially that of its president, Jalal Tebrani, who resigned in Paris thus giving the impression that he recognized Khomeini rather than the Tehran government. The regency council itself includes only one important member, Gen. Shavkat, a hawkish soldier regarded by many people in the opposition as the "American connection." But the resignations must go down as another point scored by Khomeini. The man is criticized for having surrounded himself with radicals. This week in Tehran, Communists marched in the streets to support him while a Marxist group distributed leaflets warning him against one-man rule. His supporters claim that as a religious leader he remains faithful to the end of his concept of an Islamic republic and that leftists in his camp will not influence him in any significant way.

The fourth group represents what remains of the Shah's popular support. This group may be larger than thought but it has been put on the defensive in recent weeks and its leaders are keeping a low profile. Their best chance remains for an open quarrel among the opposition groups so that they may join the more moderate elements to defeat the extremists.

But for the time being, the situation in Tehran is both fluid and highly explosive and the final result is anybody's guess.

Mexican gas

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON—Just weeks before President Carter is to visit Mexico for energy, immigration and trade talks, his chief energy adviser has indicated that the administration may reject a proposed natural gas deal that is widely regarded as the key to rapid development of Mexico's massive oil resources.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, in a major natural gas policy address in New York, said the United States should place the highest priority on developing domestic natural gas—including expensive Alaskan gas—and only afterwards consider buying Mexican, Canadian, or liquified natural gas from abroad.

"Alternate supplies of gas should neither endanger nor discourage base production from the lower 48 states," Schlesinger said, adding that a high priority should be placed on completing the \$12 billion Alaskan gas pipeline.

Schlesinger feels that building the pipeline is important in reducing American dependency on imports, and fears that in the long run Mexican gas could undercut the project.

Senior administration officials at the State and Treasury departments and close to the White House were careful to say that Schlesinger's statement on Mexican gas did not reflect President Carter's position.

"There are other ideas about how to deal with Mexican gas floating around the White House," said one senior official who asked not to be identified.

Whatever position Carter eventually takes, Schlesinger's highly visible remarks to a meeting of petroleum analysts are bound to complicate Carter's meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Feb. 14-16 in Mexico City.

The widely publicized gas deal, which was blocked by Schlesinger last year, has become a symbol to Lopez Portillo's government in its ability to deal independently with the United States.

In the U.S. view, the deal is significant because most of Mexico's gas occurs in association with oil. Thus, increased production of one fuel leads to increased production of the other, and some experts argue the Mexicans may not step up oil production if they do not have a market for their gas.

Last month "The Washington Post" reported that a secret national security study, "Presidential Review Memorandum 41," concluded that one key step towards improving U.S.-Mexican relations would be to complete the gas deal.

Last year, the Department of Energy and congressional studies concluded that, by 1985, Mexican gas could undersell Alaskan gas by as much as \$1 per thousand cubic feet.—(WF)



Britain's labor malaise

By Kevin Michael Cape
CASTLE COMBE, England—

Britain is settling down to its worst winter weather in 15 years with the equanimity characteristic of the British temperament. But, along with the thermometer, the government's power to control the trade unions has plummeted to near zero, which means that the chill in the air is not strictly climatic.

The defeat in the House of Commons in December of Prime Minister James Callaghan's plan to limit pay raises created few ripples either here, or abroad. But it was another milestone in British labor history. Essentially, the Labor Party government was seeking the power to use sanctions against companies that violate the policy of limiting wage increases to 5 per cent.

An unholy alliance of Conservatives, Liberals and Labor boosters combined to defeat the pay policy, which was the centerpiece of Callaghan's anti-inflation program. The defeat was made worse by leftist Laborites who decided to support Callaghan on the subsequent motion of no confidence. Thus, Britain is now saddled with a prime minister who has virtually no power to control excessive wage demands, and the country faces general elections later this year.

Predictably, the unions have begun demanding (and receiving) wage increases exceeding 20 per cent. Drivers of tanker trucks walked out in December, creating gasoline shortages. Early this month, other truck drivers struck to demand a 22 per cent wage increase, creating shortages of some food

items in supermarkets. With a diverse array of industrial contracts to be settled this winter, the beleaguered British consumer will need to exercise all the patience that he can muster.

What is perhaps saddest about the situation is the certainty that, in union-government confrontations, it is the governments that seem to lose most often. When Prime Minister Edward Heath refused the wage demands of coal miners in 1974, the ensuing strike led to a three-day work week, a general election and the fall of the government. The Callaghan government had managed to prevent wage demands from skyrocketing up to now only because of its general awareness that the economy could not tolerate another round of inflation. But, now that inflation has fallen from an annual rate of 28 per cent in 1975 to a current figure of 7.89 per cent, and the North Sea oil bonanza has brought balance-of-payments surpluses, workers in key economic sectors are again demanding exorbitant wage increases, and the inflation merry-go-round is likely to start up again.

That industrial relations remain Britain's central economic problem was emphasized in November when the owners of "The Times" of London suspended publication indefinitely. During the past year, the newspaper has been hit by printing disputes that disrupted publication so often that some readers became conditioned to asking for the paper at the local newsstands in the negative sense ("You don't happen to have 'The Times,' do you?").

"But we are a crisis nation," a woman from Birmingham said, echoing English historian Arnold Toynbee. "We always pull together in these difficult situations."

Perhaps. But the fact is that the British create many of their own crises—and the current economic situation is no exception.—(LAT)

Commenting on the latest Israeli attack on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, "Al-Fida'i" said the raid "will not be the last attack nor will it break the back of the Palestinian resistance and Palestinian determination to liberate occupied lands."

"Every new attack will merely strengthen the resolve of these people to continue fighting in the knowledge that the armed struggle is their only way to regain their lands. The aim of the Palestinian resistance is the restoration of Palestinian rights and with this in view it is prepared to offer any number of martyrs."

"Okaz" in another commentary condemned "the policy of appointing employees to the wrong jobs."

The paper blamed the civil service commission and said that "while we do not have enough competent men at present

to place in the right jobs because neither our institutions of learning nor our homecoming graduates are numerous enough to allow that, we might at least try to rationalize the present system to cope with our needs."

The writer cited the example of a geography graduate appointed as a registrar at one of the courts in a major city. "Are we no longer in need of geography teachers?" the paper asked. "What will we do with law and jurisprudence graduates then? Ask them to teach geography!"

The paper took the civil service commission to task for the system it follows in appointing applicants for government jobs. "Bureaucratic red tape at the commission has reached a serious level," it said.

It said that the government

Union of Egypt and Sudan

By Shayam Bhata

CAIRO—

President Anwar Sadat's visit to Khartoum produced some new moves towards political and economic integration between Egypt and Sudan.

Sadat addressed a joint session of the Egyptian and Sudanese parliaments and discussed with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri their common aspiration to unite their two countries into the largest and potentially most powerful state of the Afro-Arab world.

Although Egypt has been involved in previous attempts at forging unity with its neighbors, notably Syria and Libya, the present wooing of Sudan appears to be based on sounder principles. For one thing, the two countries were linked in the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over Sudan that lasted until 1956. In that year the Sudanese parliament voted narrowly against continued political association with Egypt.

If present attempts at unity seem more likely to succeed, it is because leaders in both countries have wisely played down future political links and concentrated instead on schemes for economic integration. Sudan has a vast, untailed agricultural hinterland, which might easily be settled by some of Egypt's teeming millions. Furthermore, the technical skills of Egyptian manpower could fill a vital gap in Sudan's underdeveloped economy.

Goods entering this area from next year will be free of customs duty. Apart from that, the two countries' currencies are accepted as legal tender and Sudanese or Egyptian nationals can enter the area without passports. All they require are personal identity cards.

One drawback to the more rapid economic development of the zone is poor transport.

Travel from Aswan in Egypt to Wadi Haifa in Sudan,

is one day to be transformed into reality.—(OFNS)

Iran without the Shah

By Robert Stephens

LONDON—

The departure of the Shah of Iran is bound to have profound repercussions throughout the Middle East, the Arab world and Israel. Its effects will also be felt in South Africa, which counted on Iran for 90 per cent of its imported oil, and on the balance of forces in the Indian subcontinent between a shaky Pakistan and an uncertain India. It will also certainly lead to a reappraisal of Western policies in these areas, especially in the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula, which hold two-thirds of the world's oil reserves.

Iran is one of the "gray areas" where the United States and the Soviet Union both have vital interests but where their zones of influence have been less clearly defined than in Central Europe.

The West needs access to Gulf oil and to prevent the Russians from gaining such control over the Gulf states that they could turn off the oil taps. The Russians are concerned for their common southern frontier with Iran which gives quick access to the Caucasus and Central Asia. But Russia is also becoming increasingly interested in oil imports since it is often more economic to bring oil to European Russia and Eastern Europe from the Gulf than it is to bring it from new fields in Siberia.

Iran under the Shah was economically and politically clearly in the Western orbit. It was a member of CENTO, which linked it with Turkey, Pakistan and Britain and indirectly with the United States; with which it had a bilateral mutual assistance agreement. But there was no automatic military commitment to Iran by the United States, only an agree-

"Al-Bilad" said it believes that the current meeting of the Arab-African Development Fund in Rabat indicates "some important developments" in Arab-African relations since the late King Faisal launched his plan to strengthen Arab

relations with African states as far back as the late fifties."

The paper said that African states have responded favorably to the Arab overtures and "uprooted Zionist influence in most parts of the continent."

It said that the years ahead

will promote relations even further "and may even create new balances of power and strategies in the region when the Arabs and the Africans supplement their economic cooperation with military cooperation."



TAXI DRIVER: Since the water is two inches deep the fare is SR 50.

AL-BILAD

A British clothing Spring fashion fete

By Clare Kent

JEDDAH — The British Clothing Export Council is presenting a Spring fashion show this week at the British Ambassador's residence, featuring dresses and lingerie from a group of Britain's leading fashion design houses.

Eric Edwards of the British Embassy Commercial Department said that 15 British manufacturers have sent dresses and six have sent lingerie to be shown at this show. Planned primarily as a trade promotion of British fashion, the show has since been extended to a three night affair in order to give people living in Saudi Arabia a chance to see clothes they may well be able to find in the shops here in the near future.

Edwards said the dresses are a selection of cocktail and evening wear in a variety of materials. They are the creations of well-known designers — Bill Gibb, Frank Usher, Janice Wainwright, to mention just a few. They are elegant and beautiful concoctions in the finest silks, satins, chiffons and lace. Some are quite plain; others are trimmed with beads or sequins. Some, from Doree Leventhal, have such full skirts and several underskirts that they practically stand up on their own.

The lingerie consists of nightdresses, negligees, slips and camisoles in luxurious materials and of original designs. It is high quality lingerie and includes fantasy clothes quite different from traditional nightwear.

The models are British women living in Jeddah. The make-up is being done by Gazzaz. The costume jewelry is come from the Mahran Establishment.

The last time women of Jeddah had a chance to see British fashion here was during the British Evening at the Saudi Women's Welfare Society last year. This week's fashion show is taking place in the British Ambassador's garden on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 22, 23 and 24. Monday night was by invitation from Lady Wilson, the British Ambassador's wife, and was for Saudi women only. Tuesday is for members of the trade and buyers only. But on Wednesday, January 24, the show is open to all members of the public. Doors open 8:30 p.m. Show starts 9 p.m. Tickets, SR 20, available at door.

A cocktail dress from Doree Leventhal Ltd.



Evening dress from Doree Leventhal Ltd.

Yahya Khan remembers the channel to Peking, the Bangladesh war

By Barry Shlachter
LAHORE — Gen. Yahya Khan, the man who arranged his first contacts that eventually led to the breakthrough in S.-China relations, will not go to the Jan. 29 White House dinner for Vice-Premier Hsiao-ping. But he would like to be there.

"I would be disappointed because it would be a meeting of the main players, shall we say, of the game," Khan said in his first foreign interview since leaving office in late 1971 and being placed under house arrest for six and a half years.

"I would love to go, but don't let it be understood by the world...that I am fishing for an invitation," he said.

Former U.S. president Richard Nixon will be there, as will Kissinger. If an invitation from President Jimmy Carter should come, Khan said he was ready to travel to Washington "despite" a stroke

last year that paralyzed his left side.

Khan considers his go-between role to be one of the highpoints of his nearly three years in power, a time when Pakistan enjoyed close ties with both China and the United States. The military ruler, who succeeded Field Marshall Ayub Khan as president on March 25, 1969, handed the government over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on Dec. 20, 1971, after a war which split Pakistan into two states—Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Khan's family proudly shows visitors letters of thanks from Nixon and Kissinger's secret 1971 trip when the U.S. leader

singer. Photographs of the former president still adorn the walls of his home at Rawalpindi.

Nixon sent Khan an autographed copy of his memoirs, which glowingly describe the "Yahya channel" between Washington and Peking.

Because of his stroke, the white-haired Khan speaks slowly but is alert.

Khan, 64 who gave a bedside interview at a relative's home on an army base in this northeastern Pakistan city, said his matchmaking role began during Nixon's

asked him to sound out the Chinese on the possibility of improving relations with Americans.

The same year, Khan raised the subject in the Peking bedroom of the late Premier Chou En-lai. Reluctant at first, Chou said he would release several American prisoners as a goodwill gesture.

When Khan told the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung later that Nixon would reciprocate by releasing a seized Chinese boat, Mao remarked, "This man (Nixon) certainly likes you," he recalled.

The Yahya channel became most active when Khan ar-

ranged Kissinger's secret visit to Peking, which was to lay the ground work for Nixon's own trip in 1972.

The Pakistani leader announced that Kissinger had gotten ill at a meal at Khan's official residence after arriving in Pakistan July 8, 1971.

The statement was a ruse to explain Kissinger's non-appearance at public functions while a Pakistan commercial jetliner flew him to talks in the Chinese capital.

"It was my plan," Khan said. "Even my closest friends in the government didn't know anything about this visit to Peking by Kissinger."

Khan blamed his successor, Bhutto for forcing him to take one of the steps that led to the breakup of Pakistan and the birth of Bangladesh.

Bhutto's threat to boycott the national assembly after the December, 1970, election kept Khan from convening the new session where he had promised to hand over power to a civilian government, he said.

The election had given the East Pakistan-based Awami League Party of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman a majority in the assembly and, theoretically, the right to form this government.

Anti-government riots erupted in the East Pakistan capital, Dacca, after Khan refused to convene the assembly and the birth of Bangladesh. Calls were made for independence and Mujib was arrested and sentenced to death for treason. After a nine-month war, Bangladesh won its independence with Indian help and Mujib became its first leader.

"He (Bhutto) said, 'I won't go attend the assembly and I won't let anybody else attend,'" Khan said. "In fact, his words were, 'If anybody goes I will have his legs broken.' —(AP)

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BOOKSHELF

Did man ever live in the Empty Quarter?

"The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William C. Brice. London: Academic Press, 1978. Price: \$33.15.

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — H. St. John Philby, the noted explorer of Arabia, is said to have discovered the ruins of a "lost city" in the remote and trackless wastes of the Empty Quarter.

The discovery, reportedly described in one of Philby's unpublished manuscripts, has not yet been confirmed by archeologists.

Saudi Arabia is still virgin territory for archeological expeditions, and professional surveys have so far been confined to areas where known civilizations existed in ancient times. The Rub al-Khalid is not one of these areas.

Even if Philby did once stumble upon the remains of a long-dead city, archeologists today would have great difficulty locating it. The winds and shifting dunes of the great sand seas could have

long since buried any traces of such ruins.

According to the conventional wisdom — no doubt shared by the hardy bedouin tribesmen who periodically cross the Rub al-Khalid — no people would dare attempt to settle permanently in this forbidding desert. The searing heat, sandstorms and lack of water make even a one-time crossing of the region a perilous enterprise.

But what if the Empty Quarter was once inhabitable? What if — only a scant 5,000 years ago, when the ancient Egyptians and Sumerians were building their civilizations — the Rub al-Khalid had lakes and vegetation, and was swept frequently by life-giving rains?

Then certainly man could have settled there, building villages, towns and perhaps even cities.

This rather startling hypothesis has been lent a degree of plausibility by the scientific findings reported in a new book, "The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William

Brice of the University of Manchester's School of Geography.

Brice's book is a collection of scholarly articles by scientists from eight different countries and various disciplines. "The Environmental History" is the first serious attempt to present a broad yet detailed picture of environmental changes in the Middle East since the climax of the last Ice Age 20,000 years ago.

These geologic and climatic changes coincided with "crucial early experiments" in man's history — developments in agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, architecture, metallurgy, commerce and the building of cities. Brice's book thus aims to "provide archeologists, historians and Orientalists with a sound foundation on which to base speculations and observations about the adaptation of population to their natural surroundings."

All evidence presented in the articles is drawn from the natural sciences. The result is a reliable — if necessarily incomplete — picture of envi-

ronmental conditions from the Balkans to Central Asia over the past 200 centuries.

One section of the book deals with "Mesopotamia and the Gulf." As the articles in this section indicate, the Arabian Peninsula was once considerably cooler and more humid than we know it today. The peninsula passed through a pluvial — or rainy — period at about the same time as the last glacial period of Europe, roughly between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago.

The centuries of rainy weather and cool temperatures came to an end in about 3,000 B.C. From then until the present, the peninsula grew progressively more arid; rainfall decreased, and the sun and wind combined to erode mountains and hills, creating the immense desert known today as the Empty Quarter.

But the process of erosion and dessication was apparently interrupted twice by subpluvial, rainy periods: once around 6,000 B.C. and again

about 3,000 B.C.

During both of these centuries-long intervals, the peninsula — including the Empty Quarter — was swept by monsoon rains, and doubtless regained some degree of fertility.

Strange as it may seem today, there were then one or more lakes in the Empty Quarter. One such body of water — Lake Mundafan in the western Rub al-Khalid — was built up between 7,000 and 4,000 B.C., according to geo-

logists.

No one knows how many centuries passed before that lake and perhaps others dried up. It is certainly conceivable that men could have settled along the shores of such water-bodies, and perhaps built up a modest "civilization" in the Empty Quarter.

As the recent discovery of

the lost civilization of Ebla in Syria indicates, archeologists could yet stumble upon the traces of Middle Eastern peoples forgotten in the mists of time — perhaps even in

the Rub al-Khalid.

Skeptics who doubt that

there for all to see where the

once-submerged salt flats end

and the foothills to the west

begin.

These and other environ-

mental changes are portrayed

vividly — with sound sci-

entific data — in Brice's "En-

vironmental History."

While there is still a great

deal of research to be done

before scholars can paint a

complete picture of the envi-

riment in the ancient Middle

East, the broad outlines are

already clear.

From what can be seen so far, it is at least possible that the explorer Philby did indeed stumble across the remnants of a long-forgotten population center in what is today one of the world's most inhospitable regions.

If this is the case, then dra-

matic discoveries lie ahead for

the Kingdom's Department of

Antiquities.

cided to go ahead with an or-

der for four of the planes.

Tokyo prosecutors are now

negotiating with the SEC for

release of their evidence about

both McDonnell-Douglas and

Grumman.

Grumman says its consulta-

tion agreement with Kern was

cancelled some years ago be-

cause of suspicion he was

making payments to Japanese

officials.

Grumman told the SEC that

"In 1969, at the suggestion of

Japanese government officials,

it was decided to change our

agent in Japan to enhance our

prospects for the E-2C." (OFNS)



ROLLING RECLINER: Danish designer Verner Panton's new chairs for Rosenthal of Selb, West Germany.

A cholera rain from the sky?

By Gareth Parry
LONDON — The mystery surrounding the sudden appearance of cholera in certain unlikely parts of the world, often well away from the ports and large centers of population which are the disease usually entry points, may have an equally bizarre solution. Aircraft could be spreading the killer through infected water being discharged from washbasins in mid-flight.

This finding is the result of two years of research, which included the complicated processes of cross-referencing aircraft flight-paths with the location of sporadic outbreaks of one of the world's most deadly diseases, by Dr. Charles Ronde of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Cholera, an infection of the intestines which leads to diarrhea and rapid water loss, is often spread through human fluids or infected water supplies. Thousands suffer from cholera every year, particularly in India, North Africa and Arabia.

But the disease has recently been appearing in unexpected places like Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Czechoslovakia and France in the rural areas of the Dordogne where infected people were found never to have been out of their villages, and had no contact with travellers from any sea port such as Marseilles, where sailors might have come from cholera-countries.

Dr. Ronde's research has been based on the frightening possibility that the disease might, literally, have rained down on its victims from the air. He found that the flight paths of jets from India passed almost exactly over the affected parts of the countries. They also discovered that it was common practice for airliners to discharge the water from washbasins into the sky.

The next step was to confirm that the cholera-bacteria could survive the freezing temperatures it would encounter outside the aircraft, and also thaw-

ing again as it fell to earth.

The World Health Organization (WHO), which publishes a daily report of cholera outbreaks, has been informed of Dr. Ronde's findings.

The possibility is that people in the early stages of the disease, or persons who are the carriers, might be going to the lavatory, washing their hands and the subsequent wash-basin water is then discharged from the aircraft, forming into ice crystals which then melt before reaching the ground.

Cholera might be only one of a number of diseases spread in this way.

Ronde, in a television interview, said that typhoid, dysentery, and most of the enteric diseases could be transmitted in this bizarre way — in fact any disease where the sufferer or carrier excretes large amounts of organisms, which survive freezing and thawing.

Although much more research is now needed — and is likely to be stopped by lack of funds — the immediate preventative measures may lay in the use of medicated soaps, and the strengthening of disinfectants which are being used at the moment in aircraft water supplies.

Ronde said: "Once I found that water was being discharged — and I had a tremendous amount of help from the airlines and everybody I talked to — I concentrated on outbreaks of cholera because it is so easily traced as it is reported every day by WHO. It is an organism which is easily killed, and I wanted to establish whether if it could indeed survive the conditions met when it is thrown out of an airplane.

"My findings surprised me — I did not before think it was reasonably possible — but I am now quite convinced that disease can be spread in this way.

"It took over six months to go right through all the WHO reports, and plot them on a map. Then we put airline flights on top of it."

"I now hope the airlines will

Bird shoot

PARIS — The regular weekend slaughter of birds and anything else that moves in French fields and forests has been turned by the cold weather into a "veritable holocaust," according to a Paris bird protection society. The complaint could be confirmed by anyone taking a Sunday walk through rural snow and slush.

The cold weather has driven south many thousands of migrating birds who normally winter in Northern Europe, where they benefit from more substantial protection. In the over-hunted fields and woods of France, the Sunday marksmen have now had a feast.

Protesting against "a massacre as cowardly as it is catastrophic," one protection society described woodcocks being "mown down" while their wings were too frozen to fly — (G)

have a cool look at what their airplanes are doing, and what they're throwing out of the back. What would be even nicer would be if they gave us a grant for further research into the solutions. It would be exciting to do, because nobody seems to have thought of it before.

"My view is what we should put medicated soap into airplanes — clearly you can't suddenly suggest that aircraft sign should be modified to prevent water being emptied out.

"I picked up ten cases in five years which could be attributed to this means of spreading — a very small number, perhaps but they cannot be explained in any other way.

I deliberately took the Calcutta-west route. What I did not do was survey the United States, where the same thing had happened, and there are several other routes which could yield more information."

(G)

Delegates who assembled for conferences spent a quarter of all the nights spent in Geneva hotels — one of the sectors of the Swiss economy which has been worse hit by the hardness of the Swiss franc.

The report concludes that the expected withdrawal of international organizations because of the height of the franc against the dollar has not materialized, although it notes that more international staff are living in France than before.

"I now hope the airlines will

ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Ashraq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah and/or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1, 1979.

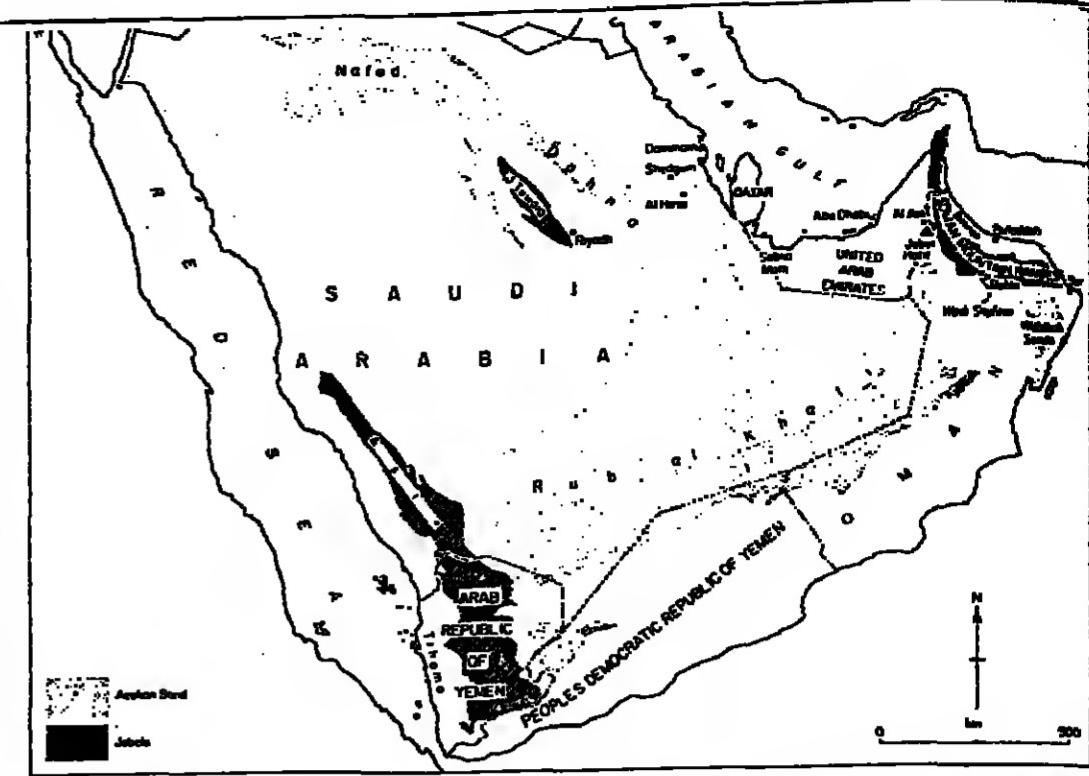
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Front Page SR. 75/- cm/col.
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Half Page Inside SR. 7,250/-
Quarter Page Inside SR. 3,700/-
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saudi business

Back Page SR. 12,950/-
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Half Page SR. 3,500/-
Inside Page SR. 35/- cm/col

Front Page SR. 90/- cm/col
Back Page SR. 65/- cm/col
Inside Page SR. 40/- cm/col
Full Page Inside SR. 17,000/-
Half Page Inside SR. 8,500/-
Quarter Page Inside SR. 4,250/-
Classified Ads. SR. 40/- cm/col



John Smith

Triumph for Bradshaw**Steelers clinch 3rd Super Bowl**

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (AP) — Terry Bradshaw fired four touchdown passes and shattered two Super Bowl passing records Sunday, leading the Pittsburgh Steelers to their third National Football League championship in a 35-31 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

Bradshaw hit John Stallworth on touchdown pass plays of 28 and 75 yards, found Rocky Bleier with a 7-yard pitch and connected with Lynn Swann on an 18-yarder. Franco Harris added a 22-yard touchdown run as the Steelers came from behind, then had to fight off a late Dallas scoring spree for victory.

Bradshaw, the NFL's Most Valuable Player this season, passed for a career high 318 yards and smashed the Super Bowl record of 250 yards set 13 years ago in the first game of this series by Green Bay's Bart Starr.

The Steelers and Cowboys dazzled the near-capacity crowd of 78,000 with a pulsating first half that ended with Pittsburgh leading 21-14 and Bradshaw already in the Super Bowl record book with 253 yards in the air.

Then, after the defenses tightened in the third quarter, Pittsburgh broke open the game in the fourth with two touchdowns in 19 seconds. Harris tallied the first on a third-and-nine play from the 22. When Dallas fumbled the ensuing kickoff, Dennis Winston recovered the Pittsburgh and Bradshaw struck on the first play from scrimmage, hitting Swann in the back of the end zone.

It was a brilliant personal accomplishment for Bradshaw, who survived years of knowing and ridicule to emerge as the Most Valuable Player of the Steelers' triumph. He had to battle a proud Dallas defense but left the computerized Cowboys folded spindled and mutilated under an endless barrage that spread his passes all over the field.



HEGMAN STEALS: Dallas' Mike Heggan (58) steals from Bradshaw during second quarter of Super Bowl Sunday. Heggan ran out for a Cowboy touchdown. On ground is Dallas' Ed Jones.

Beats Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5**Connors struggles to victory at Birmingham**

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 22 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors beat Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5 in the finals of the \$175,000 Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament Sunday.

Connors won \$30,000, Dibbs \$15,000.

NBA teams find stars don't help

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Sometimes it's better not to have a star in the game. New Orleans, Philadelphia and Milwaukee all learned that in National Basketball Association Sunday.

Pistol Pete Maravich picked up two technical fouls and was ejected with 2:59 remaining in a third quarter of New Orleans' game against Atlanta.

In jazz, leading by just two points at that time, went on to score Atlanta, 38-37, the rest of the way and beat the Hawks, 108-87.

Philadelphia was having trouble keeping up with Boston until Julius Erving sat down in the second quarter.

Then, using a lineup that featured two centers, the Sixers surged into the lead and went 1-1 to beat the Celts, 90-87.

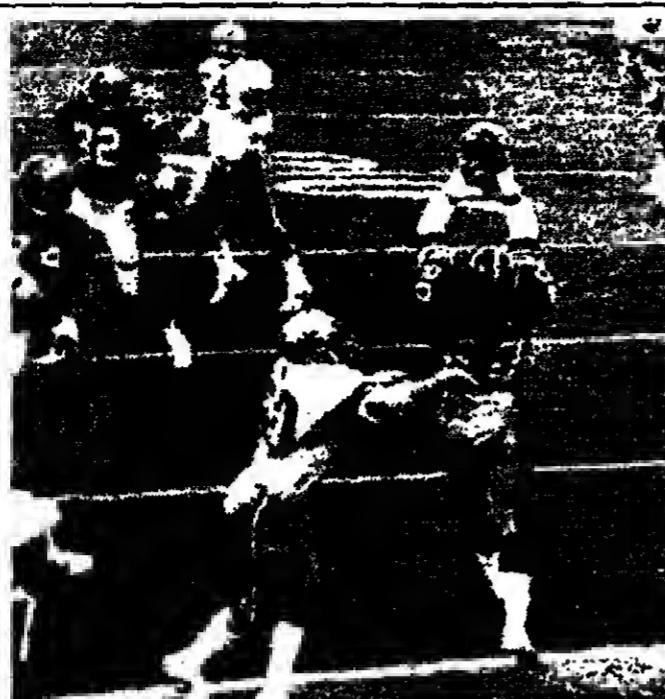
Milwaukee Guard Brian Interis didn't even get to play cause of a sprained ankle.

Junior Bridgeman took place and scored a season-high 30 points as the Bucks beat the New York Knicks, 138-114.

In the only other NBA game, the Cleveland Cavaliers beat the Chicago Bulls, 94-92, and the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors, 113-107.

Peak took 12 losses in 1978

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP) — A record 12 Swiss lost their lives trying to scale the Swiss side of famous 4,777-meter high Matterhorn last year, compared to four deaths in 1977.



BLEIER SCORES: Steelers' Rocky Bleier goes up to take a pass from QB Terry Bradshaw to score third Steeler TD in first half of Super Bowl Sunday.

Bradshaw's aerial show never missed a beat — not even when Stallworth, who handled his first two TD passes, was forced out of the game because of leg cramps. Terry's show just changed from one wide receiver to the other, Swann, Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl X when Pittsburgh beat Dallas, 21-17, became Bradshaw's main man.

But the Cowboys refused to let the Steelers run away with this title game even after Pittsburgh moved out to a 33-17 lead with 6:51 to play. The Cowboys scored one touchdown on Roger Staubach's eight-yard pass to Billy Joe Dupree with 2:21 left after an 89-yard drive. Then they recovered an onside kick, and Staubach took them in for another touchdown, passing 4 yards to Butch Johnson with 22 seconds left.

Another onside kick was recovered by Pittsburgh with 17 seconds to play.

The game had gone into the fourth and final quarter with Pittsburgh still leading 21-17. Dallas was forced to punt on its first possession of the period and the Steelers went to work on their 15-yard line.

Bradshaw wasn't shot. He hit Grossman for 9 yards and Swann for 13. Then on a bomb to Swann, Cowboys' cornerback Benny Barnes was called for interference. The 33-yard penalty gave Pittsburgh possession at the Dallas 23. Four plays later, Harris, the MVP of Pittsburgh's first Super Bowl Victory four years ago, charged into the end zone. The TD, like so many of Pittsburgh's most successful plays, came on a third-down.

On the kickoff, Dallas made the day's fatal mistake, fumbling the ball away. Winston, a reserve linebacker, grabbed the ball and Pittsburgh was in business at the 18. On first down, Bradshaw went for all of it, hitting Swann for another touchdown.

The Cowboys fought back gamely. Staubach threw for two touchdowns in the final 21 minutes, the first to Dupree for seven yards, the second to Johnson for four. But there wasn't enough time left for the Cowboys, and when they failed to recover Rafael Septien's second onside kick, the Steelers had clinched their victory.

Pittsburgh 7 14 0 14-35
Dallas 7 7 3 14-31

pro tennis tournament.

Navratilova, trying to win her fourth straight pro tournament, was to play second-seeded Virginia Wade of England in Monday night's final with \$24,000 for the winner. Wade played steadily for the second straight night to beat third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-3, 6-2 in the other semifinal.

The two have played numerous times, but Dibbs said, "He seems to know my game better, than I know him. I couldn't get the big points."

Connors played the Birmingham tournament with a foot blister that caused his withdrawal from the Grand Prix Masters at New York the week before. The blister, he said,

Ford leads Monte Carlo

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 22 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw converted a tiny change in his putting into a spectacular, 10-under-par 61 that gave him firm control Sunday in the second round of the twice-postponed and now abbreviated Phoenix Open Golf Tournament.

Crenshaw's string of nine birdies in an 11-hole stretch helped him compile the lowest score in two years of tour activity and enabled him to take a four-stroke lead with only 18 holes to go in the tournament.

Andy Bean, Jerry Fate and first-round leader Jay Haas shared second place at 132.

"It's hard to believe," Haas said of Crenshaw's effort.

"I'm making pars and birdies, and every time I look up I'm another stroke behind."

European weekend soccer roundup**Belgium**

All matches cancelled for the third weekend in a row, because of freezing conditions.

West Germany

Fortuna D. 1 Bochum 1 Nuremberg 1 Stuttgart 0 All other matches were postponed because of bad weather and pitch conditions.

Spain

Racing 1 Real M. 1 Sevilla 1 Barcelona 1 Valencia 2 Las Palmas 2 Sociedad 2 Athletic B. 1 Zaragoza 4 Burgos 2 Espanol 1 Recreativo 0 Atletico 4 Celta 0 Sporting 2 Hercules 0 Valencia 0 Salamanca 0

Sporting heads from Real Madrid, both with 23 points from 17 games.

Holland

All postponed because of frost.

Italy

Avezzano 0 Juventus 0 Inter 2 Fiorentina 1

Joel reid iPA

After smash at start**Laffite runs away with GP season-opener**

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP) — Frenchman Jacques Laffite piloted his brand new Ligier JS11 to an easy victory Sunday in the 53-lap Argentine Grand Prix, season opener for the 1979 Formula One Championship.

The race at the 5908-meters Buenos Aires Autodrome was stopped out of an accident in the opening seconds. It was restarted 75 minutes later, but five drivers had to drop out, two with minor injuries and three with damaged cars.

The victory gave the 35-year-old Laffite nine points and the lead for the 1979 Formula One world driving championship.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, the local favorite, was second in a Lotus 79, obtaining six points.

Third was John Watson of Northern Ireland in a McLaren M28, receiving four points. Patrick Depailler, Laffite teammate was fourth with three points.

Misfiring

Depailler, also of France, dropped from third place when he stopped to correct what appeared to be a misfiring engine, but he said "engine didn't work" and Depailler on without making any repairs. The mechanics said he lost no more than 10 seconds in the pit.

Reutemann gave himself credit for his patience in waiting to move into second place late in the race. Earlier he had been on the point of passing Depailler — then in second place — but he said "engine didn't work as well as it should have so I waited so as not to push it too hard."

The accident in the opening seconds of the race, occurred when Watson's McLaren and a Ferrari driven by Jody Scheckter of South Africa brushed on the first curve. The accident left five drivers

out of the running, including Scheckter with a sprained wrist, and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, with an injured big toe.

Three other drivers were unable to compete due to damage to their cars — McLaren's Patrick Tambay of France, Arturo Merzario of Italy, in his own car and Didier Pironi, of France in a Tyrrell.

Flag

Laffite was in third place after the flag dropped to restart the race, but he quickly moved into first, passing Jean Pierre Jarier of France in a Tyrrell 009, and finally took over first place from Depailler in the 11th lap.

Watson gave up and built a lead of 18 seconds over Depailler, who held second place throughout most of the race, but relinquished the position to Reutemann in the 46th lap, just before entering the pits. Watson took over third when the Frenchman returned to the track.

Mario Andretti, last year's champion who finished fifth had no excuses for his performance saying, "I had to drive my reserve car because of the accident and it just wouldn't go any faster."

Watson said the second start was just as fast or faster than the first. Drivers apparently conceded nothing to caution.

Watson himself started at a torious pace, moving from the sixth pole position to second place after only a few laps.

"But I just couldn't hold that speed," he said. "The car started losing grip. I don't know whether it was the tires or what. I slipped back to fourth but the car kept running and I was able to get third when Depailler stopped."

The accident in the opening seconds of the race, occurred when Watson's McLaren and a Ferrari driven by Jody Scheckter of South Africa brushed on the first curve.

The accident left five drivers

finished second and fifth in the 24-man field.

Laffite, a 35-year-old former mechanic with only one previous victory in 61 races, said he expected his easy win here "because I had supreme confidence in the car."

Racing observers say Ligier

is the best of the many imitations of the Lotus '79 which introduced a wind tunnel on each side of the body to make oncoming air pass downward pressure on the car and give it better traction on curves. Ligier also replaced last year's Matra engine with a Cosworth.

"We hope to win the team

title this year, but Lotus and Tyrrell will be difficult rivals," Laffite said.

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Portugal

Benfica 1	Ponte 1
Seville 1	Porto 2
Napoli 1	Verona 0
Perugia 3	Bologna 1
Rome 1	Ascoli 0
Torino 3	Catanzaro 0
Al Miskaw heads the table with 25 points from Perugia's 22 after 15 games.	

Greece

Panathenaikos 1	Olympiakos 3
Kavala 1	AEK 2
Ans 2	Panathinaikos 0
OFL 1	PAOK 1
Panachaiki 2	Yannina 0
Ethnikos 1	Apolon 1
Letizia 1	Egaleo 0
Panionios 2	Kastoria 0
Rodos 3	Irkakis 0
AEK heads the table with 27 points.	

Scottish Cup second round

E. Stirling 2 Spartans 3

Alloa 2 Cowdenbeath 0

Ask the Australian Trade Commissioner

Iran shutdown cited

Japanese asked to curb energy use

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — The strike by oil workers in Iran has prompted the government to call for voluntary guidelines on energy conservation. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Monday.

Iran's oil exports came to a standstill when National Iranian Oil Co. workers went on strike. Japan depends on Iran for 20 per cent of its oil.

Ohira told the National Press Club, "The voluntary guidelines had to be imposed because Japan could not be assured of

Jeddah ranks tenth

Tokyo heads roster of expensive cities

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Tokyo is the most expensive city for visiting businessmen and Peking is the cheapest, the "Financial Times" reported Monday.

Jeddah ranks tenth on the list.

The decline of the dollar against other major currencies, meanwhile, has pushed New York City, listed as the world's second most expensive two years ago, into 16th place.

The rankings are contained in

alternative petroleum supplies from February."

The prime minister emphasized, "The guidelines are voluntary. We are simply asking industry and the population through the cabinet to cooperate in energy saving measures. The guidelines do not have the force of law."

On Monday a government-sponsored committee called on offices to lower room temperatures to below 20 degrees centigrade, and to turn off one

third of all neon lights, Tadao Kikukawa, a deputy cabinet vice-minister said.

Motorists have been asked to cut their driving by 20 per cent, to refrain from using freeways on holidays, and to observe strictly a maximum 80 kilometer per hour speed limit, said Kikukawa.

The prime minister said he did not think the voluntary guidelines will have a bad

effect on job. The government was doing everything to increase storage capacity.

Kikukawa said, "The guidelines are intended to deepen the people's consciousness on energy shortages. We will never force the Japanese people to comply with the new measures."

Japan has a 91-day stockpile of oil, government sources said. Also Monday in Frankfurt, Kraftwerk Union AG, a unit of the West German Siemens AG, denied a Tehran newspaper report that it laid off 4,800 workers at its two Bushehr power plants in Iran.

There are 2,500 Iranians, German and other West Europeans, Turks, Indians and Pakistanis working at the site. Some 500 Germans and 1,500 others had been withdrawn lately because strikes caused a slow-down on material deliveries, an official said.

He said Iran had paid all due installments on the project. But he was unable to rule out the possibility that further workmen would have to be withdrawn if delivery does not improve.

The paper said Tokyo displaced Frankfurt from top position, moving up in the last 12 months from 15th to the most expensive. London, 38th

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Fencing of Al-Faisaliah school	xx	200	Feb. 26
* Directorate of Health Affairs, Had	Supply of various kinds of printed material	xx	Free	Feb. 11
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Repairs to schools	xx	200	Feb. 17
* College of Internal Security Forces	Maintenance of bathrooms	xx	30	-Feb. 11
* * * *	Repairs to the swimming pool	xx	50	Feb. 11
* * * *	Supply and installation of airconditioners	xx	50	Feb. 12
* * * *	Printed material	xx	20	Feb. 12



PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT
DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 24.1.1979/22.1.1979
TIME: 0700 HRS.

1. Vessels Working	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1. MARAHADA	SEA GULF	GENERAL STEEL	19/1/1979	
2. KASUGA MARU	GULF BARBER	PLANT/STEEL	20/1/1979	
3. GOLDEN ORRI	GEN. CNTS	GEN. FROZEN	21/1/1979	
4. MAMANA	GEN. CNTS			
5. LUCILLE	GULF	LOADING UREA	18/1/1979	
6. SWAN RIVER	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21/1/1979	
7. SIRATHEVNI	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979	
8. IBN M. MUHAMMAD	KANOO	GEN. CNTS	21/1/1979	
9. STRATHDUN	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979	
10. PRINCESS AURORA	ALSAADA	GENERAL	20/1/1979	
11. EVER SAFETY	GOSAJIBI	GENERAL	19/1/1979	
12. AL HUAJAZ	SCSA	GEN. RICE	21/1/1979	
13. SILVER ZEPHYR (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979	
14. ROSBURG	KANOO	SHEEP	20/1/1979	
15. SC OPI	UOE	SUGAR IN BAGS	22/1/1979	

2-Recent Arrivals

TAMANO	HARRIER	GEN./CNTS	21/1/1979
SWAN RIVER	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21/1/1979
IBN AL MOATAZ	KANOO	GEN./CNTS	21/1/1979
CHESHIRE	GULF	CONTAINERS	21/1/1979
ENDEAVOUR			
MUTSU MARU	ALIREZA	CARS	21/1/1979
ARAB AL HUAJAZ	SCSA	GEN./RICE	21/1/1979
SCUPI	UOE	SUGAR IN BAGS	22/1/1979

3-Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

MARIA OLINDONORI	ALIREZA		
IBN AL AATHER	KANOO		
MAHE IRADIK	KANOO		
KUNEKU	KANOO		
UNITED	SUEASIA		
FORTRESS			

4-Tonnages Discharged: (Freight Tons): 39,590

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



AOI head hints at Alpha jet production

DUBAI, Jan. 22 (AP) — The chairman of the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI), Sheikh Faisal ibn Sultan Al-Qassimi, said Monday the group is likely to opt for the Anglo-French Alpha jet-trainer as the most suitable aircraft to produce in the Arab world.

The other choice being considered, the British-made Hawk, "is a dead end," Sheikh Faisal said in an interview.

"At the moment, though, any new manufacturing plant will be in Cairo. Egypt is so practical for us. It has the manpower, the factories, the skills and above all, it is less expensive than any other place," Sheikh Faisal said.

"First and foremost, the AOI is a commercial organization and it has to make money. Such factors as the cheapest location will affect our choice in deciding where to build our industries," he said.

World shipping shows new vigor

LONDON, Jan. 22 (REUTERS) — The number of ships moored throughout the world continued to fall in January to a three-year low, Lloyd's Shipping said Monday.

It said 594 ships totalling 16.5 million gross tons were lying unused in January, compared with 656 ships or 18.37 million gross tons laid up last month.

Fertilizer production expanding

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)

— Studies indicate that world fertilizer production will expand at least through the next four years, as many countries, including the Soviet Union and India, seek to increase their food output.

The analysis is in a new "fertilizer situation" report by the U.S. Agriculture Department and includes estimates and other information by a number of international organizations, including the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Much of the abundance provided by American farmers has been built by their use of fertilizers, enabling the United States to be the world leader in the export of farm products.



PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 22ND JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING	BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1. —	—	—	—	—
2. MAWAN ISLAND	ALATAS	DURRA	GENERAL	18/1/1979
3. ROBERT-E-LEE (URGS)	A.E.T.	GENERAL	15/1/1979	
4. —	—	—	—	
5. AL BAITANI SAMOS SKY	SEA ALPHA	GENERAL SUGAR	GENERAL	24/1/1979
6. —	—	—	—	
7. ATLANTIC FOREST (IRBG)	KANOO	GENERAL	GENERAL	5/1/1979
8. AL QASEEM	SAUDI L.	LUBAN	GENERAL	15/1/1979
9. FUZO MARU	ALIREZA	GENERAL	BAGGED CEMENT CONTAINERS	5/1/1979
10. MARE IRANQUILLO	BAROOM	GENERAL	BAGGED CEMENT CONTAINERS	27/1/1979
11. AMAX MARINER	A.E.T.	GENERAL	BULK CEMENT	18/1/1979
12. ACHILLEUS	ROLACO	GENERAL	MARBLE	16/1/1979
13. ESSO II	SADAKA	GENERAL	BAGGED CEMENT CONTAINERS	9/1/1979
14. NISSOS SAMOS	A.A. U.C.E. SAMA	FROZEN POULTRY ACCOMMODATION SHIP	GENERAL	13/1/1979
15. —	—	—	—	
16. CHINTA HOUZA LUCK	RED SEA ALWANI	STEEL	MARBLE/TILES	21/1/1979
17. —	—	—	—	
18. REGINA S'	RED SEA	CEMENT/GENERAL CONTAINERS	GENERAL	15/1/1979
19. —	—	—	—	
20. RO RO	MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	GENERAL	21/1/1979
21. —	—	—	—	
22. —	—	—	—	
23. —	—	—	—	
24. —	—	—	—	
25. —	—	—	—	
26. —	—	—	—	
27. —	—	—	—	
28. —	—	—	—	
29. —	—	—	—	
30. —	—	—	—	
31. —	—	—	—	
32. —	—	—	—	
33. —	—	—	—	
34. —	—	—	—	
35. —	—	—	—	
36. —	—	—	—	
37. —	—	—	—	
38. —	—	—	—	
39. —	—	—	—	
40. —	—	—	—	
41. —	—			

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